

Complaint Filed By 32 White Persons Against City Worker To Keep Him Out Of His Home

Injunction Issued By Superior Court Judge; See Attempt To Crowd Colored In Small Areas

LOS ANGELES, Aug. (ANP)—An amazing attempt to prevent Negroes from occupying property in virtually the heart of this community came to light this week when court files revealed that a temporary injunction restraining them from living in the home they purchased at 690 E. 50th street was issued against Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dedmon. Mr. Dedmon is a city employee.

The injunction was issued by Superior Judge Emmett Wilson on the basis of a complaint filed by 32 white persons living in East 50th street who set forth that property occupied by the Dedmons was restricted in 1926 and that the restrictive covenant was filed for record in 1937.

Pointing out that the restrictions were placed on the property 13 years ago, Loren Miller, who is now attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Dedmon, asserted that the defendants will challenge the present validity of the restrictions on the ground that the entire character of the community has changed and that enforcement at this time would be burdening all property owners in the tract.

Mr. and Mrs. Dedmon are still occupying the property because of failure of the right of Mr. and Mrs. Samure of the plaintiffs to comply with certain technical aspects of the order issued by Judge Wilson.

"This attempt to prevent Negroes from living in the vicinity in question presents grave issues to the entire community," Mr. Miller pointed out. "The street in question is in the path of community expansion and Negroes virtually surround the small restricted area. At a time when desirable residential property is very difficult to find further attempts to crowd Negroes into an ever smaller area must be challenged vigorously."

CALIFORNIANS TURN LIGHTS OFF IN JIM CROW PROTEST

Call 9-8-39

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—Los Angeles' Eastside residential section Thursday night was turned into darkness promptly at 8 p.m. in observance of "Dark Night," inaugurated by a local weekly newspaper and directed against the bureau of water and power.

The fight was started against the bureau following the Los Angeles Sentinel's exposure of mass segregation against Negro workers employed in the bureau's camps. Since, the movement has gained the cooperation of church, civic and social organizations throughout the city.

A checkup throughout the neighborhood disclosed that 50 per cent of the residences here were dark at 8 p.m. and as the fight gains momentum, it is believed that this week 80 per cent of the Eastside will be in complete darkness.

Working in complete harmony, local churches conducted "Dark Night" services last Thursday night and urged their members to turn out their lights as a protest against jim-crowism.

Colored Pair Barred From Purchased Home

LOS ANGELES, Oct. (ANP)—Judge Georgia Bullock had under consideration this week the question of the right of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dedmon to occupy a home they purchased at 690 East 50th street.

Contesting the right of the couple to live there is a group of white property owners who signed a racial restriction covenant in 1920. The jurist ordered briefs filed by attorneys.

Agreement Barring Negro Home Owners Not Valid

Colored Home Owners In Los Angeles May Occupy Home In 'White' Neighborhood Despite Covenant

LOS ANGELES, Nov. J.—(ANP)—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dedmon may lawfully occupy the home they own at 690 E. 50th street, despite the fact that it was covered by a racial restriction covenant filed in 1927, according to a decision handed down Wednesday by Superior Judge Georgia Bullock.

Facts adduced at the trial showed that Dedmon, a city employee, purchased the home last June and was ordered to move out under a temporary injunction granted by Judge Emmett Wilson. White neighbors testified that all residents of East 50th street between McKinley avenue and Avalon boulevard signed the restrictive agreement in 1927 and that they had successfully resisted all attempts of Negroes to move on the street since that time.

Miami, Fla. Herald
February 13, 1939

NEGRO SUBDIVISION

PROPOSAL IS PROTESTED

A protest against establishment of a negro subdivision at N. W. Thirteenth avenue and Seventy-second street will be lodged with the Dade County Zoning Adjustment board today by C. W. Brincefield, 1255 N. W. Seventy-fourth street. Brincefield said he had obtained 58 signatures to a petition opposing the subdivision, declaring it would ruin property values and violate an agreement against further encroachment on white-occupied dwellings.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 1, 1939

Zoning Ordinance Asked At Pahokee

PAHOKEE—A group of citizens interested in city planning, with C. A. Bailey acting as spokesman, have laid before the council a written suggestion that it pass a zoning ordinance for the new residential section being developed in the southeast part of town.

The proposed zoning law would include the zoning for white residents only of tracts 10 to 12 inclusive, east half of tract 13, tracts 30 to 37 inclusive, tracts 62 to 69 inclusive and any additional tracts the council finds advisable to include. This area would be designated for residence only, except lots facing Barfield Highway. The zoning would extend for a period of 20 years except for special exemptions by the city council. Quarters for negro workers now existing in the area would be moved within one or two years.

The area covered in the proposed zoning includes the Dulany and Carter subdivision, Bailey's first and third subdivisions, and several tracts yet to be subdivided. Residential building in this area has been extremely active during the past few months. Councilmen A. Jensen and L. Geiger have been appointed to study the proposed zoning plan which will be considered by the council at its meeting June 9.

Zoning regulations have been passed for the residential districts of Bacom Point Road and North Main Street. A stricter building code was adopted and building inspector J. F. McLure was appointed a year ago to prevent the building of flimsy shacks for human

habitation. The prevalence of these shacks in the Lake Okeechobee region, built after the 1928 hurricane for temporary shelter during the vegetable seasons, was acidly commented upon by Westbrook Pegler in his national newspaper column recently.

Construction of the government levee around the lake has given citizens here confidence to build substantial, year-around homes and the shanty-type building is gradually being eliminated within the town limits. According to Building Inspector McLure, the valuation of new buildings constructed in Pahokee during the past year exceeded \$100,000. Many residences of the \$5,000 and up class were among them.

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 30, 1939

Atlanta Enjoined From Enforcing Race Segregation

The City of Atlanta, the Police Department and Recorder John L. Cone were temporarily restrained by court order Thursday from enforcing the 1931 ordinance forbidding whites and Negroes from living in the same neighborhood except under certain restrictions.

The order was issued by Superior Judge Hugh M. Dorsey under an injunction suit seeking to declare the ordinance violative of both state and federal constitutions. A hearing was set for December 8.

The Marisue Investment Company, owners of tenant property at 262, 245 and 258 Merritts Avenue, complained in a petition that a number of charges have been made against Negro tenants in the neighborhood, including those at 258. They contend the neighborhood population is predominantly Negro; that other landlords intend to rent only to Negroes and that the race situation there is "unsatisfactory to both races" and that the territory should be zoned for Negro residents.

The petition asserts the 1931 law permits an arbitrary exercise of police powers and that it is discriminatory. The defendants were temporarily restrained from enforcing the ordinance against occupants of the dwellings set out in the petition and from prosecuting the cases already made.

Chicagoans Continue Fight to Breakdown Zoning Restrictions

CHICAGO (ANP) — Restrictive covenants, which in the past have been used by the Woodland Property Owners' association to bar Negroes from that exclusive Southside district, last week became the brunt of another legal attack when a specific case was carried to supreme court of Illinois.

Representing Harry Pace, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Carl A. Hansberry and other defendants, Attorney Earl B. Dickerson filed the case in Springfield, as an appeal from a decree handed down in circuit court by Judge George W. Bristow, who enjoined both Pace and Hansberry from occupying property in the district they had purchased.

The Woodlawn section involved extends from 60th to 63rd Streets, from South Parkway to Cottage Grove. Anna M. Lee (white) and the Woodlawn association are the other parties to the suit.

The restrictive covenants were inserted in all deeds and conveyances by members of Woodlawn Property Owners' Association, the stipulation being that the property was not to be sold or leased to Negro residents. When Pace and Hansberry moved in, whites of the district sued them for \$100,000, alleging damage "through violation of the covenant." This case is now pending in Circuit Court.

Assisting Dickerson as co-counsel are Attys. T. K. Gibson, Jr., Irvin C. Mollinson, C. Francis Stratford and Loring B. Moore.

APPEAL SOUGHT IN WAR TO END RACE BARRIERS

Hansberry And Pace Wait April Term To Air Case At Capital

Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life insurance company, and Carl A. Hansberry, realtor, carried their fight for the right to live in an area protected by restrictive covenants to the state supreme court in Springfield, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The appeal to the supreme court is from a ruling by Judge George W. Bristow of the Circuit court of Cook county, in favor of the plaintiffs, Anna M. Lee, white, and the Woodlawn Property Owners' association.

Judge Bristow's decree enjoined Mr. Hansberry from continuing to live in the premises which he purchased at 6140 Rhodes avenue and the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company from making loans to persons seeking to purchase property in the so-called restrictive area.

Hearing on the case will be had before the April term of the Supreme court.

The case was started in the spring of 1937, when Mr. Pace and Mr. Hansberry bought and moved into property at 413 East Sixtieth street and 6140 Rhodes avenue, respectively.

The property is in a supposedly restrictive area, whose inhabitants have sought through the years to prevent the Race from moving into the territory.

This and other agreements govern the territory bounded by South Parkway on the west, Cottage Grove on the east, Sixtieth street on the north and Sixty-third street on the south.

The retaliation of the whites against the entrance of Pace and Hansberry into the territory was the filing of a suit of \$100,000 against them alleging damages to residents of the district through violation of the covenant.

This case is now pending in the Circuit court of Cook county.

The defense has retained five lawyers to handle the case. They are: chief counsel, Earl B. Dickerson, Truman K. Gibson Jr., Irvin C. Mollinson, C. Francis Stratford and Loring B. Moore.

SULON SEEKS TO HALT JIM-CROW

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Mar. 9—(ANP)—A feature of last week's closing session of the state legislature was adoption by the house of a resolution presented by Rep. A. Andrew Torrence of Chicago (white). It called upon the president and members of FHA (Federal Housing Administration) to stop discriminatory practices against Negroes and to guarantee property loans made in colored districts upon the same considerations as they are guaranteed in white sections.

Chicago Tenants Play Jim-Crow

CHICAGO, August—(CNA) —Indignant white and Negro tenants of the Federal Jane Addams Housing project moved this week to halt further Negro violence and the eviction of a Negro family from the project. Incitement against Negroes living in the project broke out last week when a Negro family moved in. Thirty other Negro families live in the project, which houses 1,027 families in all.

The new Negro tenants were Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Haynes and their six-months-old child who had been two years on the waiting list for an apartment.

The Council of Jane Addams Clubs, made up of presidents of the different clubs at the project, condemned jim-crow in a statement there. A resolution passed by the council further scored a move by a small clique of white residents to circulate a petition asking for the eviction of the Haynes family. The resolution slammed any form of discrimination or segregation in federal houses.

CAYTON RESENTS RACE-BAITING SLUR BY U. OF C. MAGAZINE

Raps Article Hinting Violence In Enforcing Residential Bars

By ALBERT G. BARNETT for ANP

For many years Chicago's colored leaders have openly charged that the University of Chicago, through its assistant business manager, George E. Fairweather, and associates, has preached segregation, advocated property restrictive covenants, and led the fight to keep Negroes from buying or renting homes in the Woodlawn area—60th and 63rd streets, South Parkway and Cottage Grove avenue.

In the October issue of PULSE, official student magazine of the University of Chicago, the editors threw caution to the winds, commented so caustically on the subject that an immediate protest was sent to the magazine's editor by Horace R. Cayton, Fellow of the Rosenwald Fund and a noted sociologist and housing expert who earlier this year concluded a City-Wide land-use survey for the Works Progress Administration.

Pulse Editor Has Famous Family Name

Editor of PULSE is a Jew—Emil G. Hirsch, II, reportedly related to the late, great Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago's Sinai Temple, who was respected as a humanitarian and friend of the oppressed and a frequent speaker at Douglass Center, forerunner of the Chicago Urban League.

Local colored leaders are wondering how Negro-baiting Editor Hirsch (himself a Jew) can square his present attitude with the treatment accorded his German cousins by Jew-baiting Hitler who recently seized one-fifth of the wealth of German Jews (\$300,000,000) as "indemnity for the slaying of a minor German embassy employe in Paris by a young Jew, Gryznan. Here are a few hot excerpts from the article in Editor Hirsch's PULSE magazine:

Calls Negro Landlords Profiteers

"Probably the only ones to gain through a lowering of the restrictive barriers would be certain Negro landlords, who after buying property cheaply from whites fleeing the Negro

invasion, would turn about and charge exorbitant rentals to incoming Negroes, in spite of the fact that rentals in the Black Belt are already two and three times the amount charged in any corresponding white area.

"The Negro would not profit by a dissolution of restrictions, for chiseling landlords would take over in most cases, returning housing to the previous situation, and if not, 'vigilante' committees of whites would precipitate riots and force the Negroes from their community. . . ."

Concerning the recent action of the Illinois Supreme Court in upholding restrictive covenants, barring Negroes from "white" residential districts, PULSE said: "Rosenwald fellow Cayton, who has also done graduate work at the University of Chicago, wrote Editor Hirsch in part, as follows:

"In the first place, the recent decision of the state supreme court was based upon a decision which was laid down in a previous case brought before the court. As Mr. Hansberry intends to appeal this case the legal fight on restricted covenants is far from settled. You might be interested to know that recently a state supreme court has held them as constitutional.

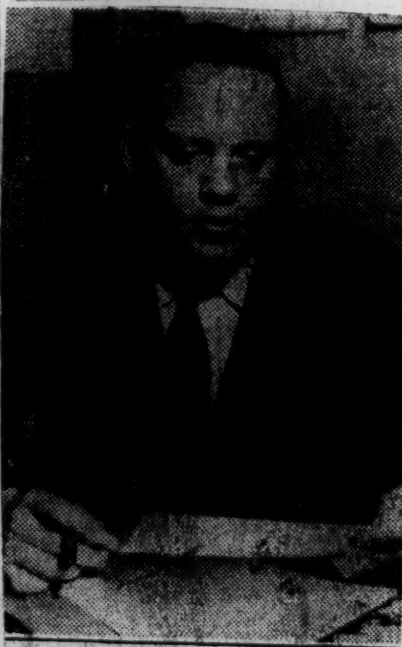
"You state that the only ones to gain by the lowering of the restrictive barriers would be certain Negro landlords, who, after buying restricted properties from whites would charge exorbitant rentals from incoming Negroes. This is obviously an over simplification, if not distortion of the truth. A very small percentage of the property in the Woodlawn area would be purchased by Negroes if all restrictions were im-

mediately removed, for throughout the community Negroes own less than 10% of the property. That there would be a few Negroes who would benefit along with the multitude of white real estate owners is an interesting, but unimportant detail.

"You completely overlooked the fact that the entire Negro community gains to an extent from any expansion of the area. You state in the next paragraph that 'all laws of supply and demand have been suspended in the black belt since 1910'; certainly any increase in the supply of houses would make possible some lowering of the rent, some relief from the double-up families and an opportunity for some few families to live under more healthy and sanitary conditions.

"Your statement that Negroes would not profit by a dissolution of restrictions because 'chiseling landlords would take over in most cases,' is not sound. The entire Negro community is characterized by 'chiseling landlords,' but this does not obviate the fact that nearly 200,000 Negro citizens are forced to live in an area which has housing facilities for only 150,000.

"I might suggest that the 'vigilante' committees of whites whom you assume would precipitate riots are the same groups which have been organized and financed by the University of Chicago. If that support were withdrawn, neither the continued resistance to the expansion of the area, nor the possibility for a riot would in all probability obtain."



HORACE R. CAYTON

Crowd Stones Negro's Home In Disapproval Of Occupancy

Covington, Ky.—Considerable damage was caused last night to the newly acquired home of Andrew McIntosh, Negro, at 421 Byrd Street, Covington, when a crowd assembled to register disapproval of the occupancy of the house by the Negro family.

Police estimated that approximately 3,000 persons visited the scene, the maximum crowd at one time being limited to 300. The family was not at home when the stoning started at 8 o'clock, having left a half hour before.

A demonstration also took place in front of the home of Roger Gore, 1527 Maryland Avenue, who sold the property to McIntoshes. Gore refused to answer calls of persons gathered in front of his house to come out. A stone thrown through a window in the house was answered by Gore appearing with a shotgun. The crowd dispersed.

The rocks were thrown at the McIntosh home by teen-age boys for the most part, it was said. One boy was treated at a hospital for a head wound received when struck by a stone.

First disapproval was registered Monday night when McIntosh, his wife, and their 11 children moved into the house. First formal protest was made yesterday when a committee representing the neighborhood called on Mayor Henry A. Knollmann.

Mayor Knollmann was told that persons in the neighborhood had offered to reimburse McIntosh for his moving expenses and the \$25 down payment he had made on the house.

McIntosh, however, informed a spokesman of the neighborhood committee that he would move for \$3,000—representing \$500 more than he had agreed to pay for the property.

Police Chief Alfred Schild recalled that the Covington Housing Commission had purchased several houses at the site of a proposed low cost housing project for Negroes and had failed to provide quarters for the families vacating these houses. It was said that the McIntoshes moved from one of these houses.—Enquirer.

KENTUCKY WHITES STONE NEWLY-ACQUIRED HOME IN 'RESTRICTED' NEIGHBORHOOD

COVINGTON, Ky.—A crowd of disgruntled whites, totaling 3,000 during the evening, last Tuesday night milled in front of the newly-acquired home of Andrew McIntosh in the Byrd street "white district" and did considerable damage to the house before being dispersed by police.

A fusillade of rocks was thrown at the house, mostly by youths, it was said, but the family had left before the stoning started at 8 o'clock. McIntosh, his wife and 11 children had moved in last Monday, which immediately angered his white neighbors. A formal protest was made on Wednesday to Mayor Henry A. Knollmann, by a committee representing the neighborhood.

Police Chief Schild said that the Covington Housing commission had recently purchased several houses at a site set aside for a low-cost Negro housing project, but had failed to provide homes for Negroes who had vacated their homes. The McIntosh family, it was said, had moved from one of the houses on the project site.

The crowd also staged a loud demonstration in front of the home of Roger Gore (white) who sold the house before being dispersed by

property to McIntosh. Yelling and jeering, the crowd shouted at Gore to come out, and finally, following his refusal, some threw a stone through a front window. Gore immediately appeared on the front porch with shotgun in hand and the crowd disappeared like magic. The committee visiting Mayor Knollmann said they had offered to repay McIntosh for his moving expenses and the \$25 down payment he had made on the house. McIntosh, they said, told the committee he would move, but his price was \$3,000, or \$500 more than he had agreed to pay for the property.

MOB OF 3,000 WHITES STONE NEGRO'S HOME

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police. 9-10-39

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WHITE PLAYGROUND CHOSEN TO DESTROY COLORED TENEMENT DWELLINGS IN WHITE DISTRICT

New Orleans, Jan. 11 (By Leon Lewis for ANP)—"The establishment of this playground will not only furnish a needed place for children in a thickly-populated neighborhood, but it will eliminate a Negro tenement in a white section of the city," declared New Orleans Mayor, Robert S. Maestri, after the acquisition of a site valued at \$39,000 for the establishment of another white playground in the uptown section of the city.

During the closing months of last year, the mayor acquired sites for three other playgrounds for the white children of New Orleans. A committee of Negro citizens held conference with the mayor as to the establishment of Negro playgrounds, since no definite efforts had been made to include the needs of Negro children in his program of setting up playground facilities throughout the city. The mayor told the group that if properties were available at a cost suitable to the city, he would set up Negro playgrounds.

Negro leaders of the city were aroused by objectionable expressions in reference to the statements of the mayor relative to the latter playground, especially in that special mention was made to the abolition of a Negro residential section in a white neighborhood. The area in which this playground is to be established, like all other sections of New Orleans, includes many Negro residents, and in accordance with the decision of the supreme court handed down in the segregation cases, Negroes are not to be excluded from establishing residence in any section.

This, they say, seems to be a renewed attack upon the supreme court decision and a means by which lily-white districts can be promulgated without legal violation of the provisions of the segregation decision.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9—(ANP)—Attempts to drive Negro residents out of the uptown section in the area of Short street were evidenced in the terrific explosion of a bomb on the front upper porch of a four apartment building last week. Three of the apartments are occupied by Negro families who were awakened by the explosion about 10:30 at night. A window was broken, a porch partition blown asunder and flower pots blown to bits. The total damage was estimated at about \$80.

The families of Arthur Randolph, David Jackson and Joseph Augustus were unable to determine whether the bomb was placed on the upper porch or thrown there. Gushes of smoke caused persons passing to call the fire department.

Edward Oaks, white, landlord of the building, insisted that he would urge police to make a thorough investigation. Past instances of intimidation to the families were related.

One of the families stated that when they were moving into the apartment last June, police were called by some of the white neighbors charging that they were obstructing passage on the sidewalk with the moving van. It was also said that threatening letters and telegrams had been sent to them, and phone messages had threatened them. They stated that the landlord had given aid in securing police vigilance in the area several times when intimidating violence was threatened.

BLAST FOLLOWS THREATENING LETTER TO HOUSING TENANTS

Apartment *Atlanta World* In White *Atlanta, Ga.* District

2-5-34
Bomb Apparently
Tossed on Porch
Of Dwelling

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said that threatening letters and telegrams had been sent to them, and phone messages had threatened them. They stated that the landlord had given aid in securing police vigilance in the area several times when intimidating violence was threatened.

TWO BOUND OVER

Alleged to have been caught shoplifting in a downtown department store, two men listed as Charlie Howard and S. B. Roberts, were bound over to the city criminal court Saturday under \$200 bond.

The men were charged with taking merchandise valued at thirty-five cents according to police records. A third man listed as Ellis Anderson held on similar charges was freed so that he might be returned to the Bibb County gang, from which he escaped according to police records.

Racial Prejudice Is Hit *Atlanta World* By White Church Leader

Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia-born Clergyman Scores
Attitude of Many Southerners
Toward Idea of Fair Treatment

2-19-34
NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)— Rev. N. C. McPherson Jr., director of the Division of Ministerial Education of the General Board of Christian Education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, with headquarters in Nashville, delivered a thought-provoking address here. He was presented on a program under the auspices of the NAACP in observance of its 36th anniversary.

Rev. McPherson, a native of Georgia, was well-informed on the attitude and treatment of Negroes by white southerners and minced no words in decrying their un-Christian actions.

Reminiscing on his early business experiences with Negroes in Atlanta, Rev. McPherson told how he and his father when telephoning the official of a bank would never use mister before their names, and how he would put their hands into their pockets when they went to a board meeting where there were Negroes, because they did not want to shake hands with them.

BAKERS POLICE ALLOWED GANG TO RUIN HOME

Refunder

Indifference Of Officials
Seen As Sanctioning Of
'Lily-White' Zoning

6-10-39

BALTIMORE, June 9 — A

\$5,000 damage suit was filed here against the mayor and the city council Thursday by the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Randall for loss sustained from April 12 to 15 during which time white hoodlums smashed windows and wrecked furnishings in their home at 1819 Baker street.

This vandalism was seen as an attempt to frighten the Randalls out of what has been designated as a "lily-white" neighborhood.

The plaintiffs, through their attorney, W. C. Hughes Jr., of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that city officials, and police in particular, neglected to afford protection in a crisis which they knew to be brewing several days in advance.

The bill cites that despite the fact bands of whites gathered before the Randall home on April 12 and for several hours flung missiles through doors and windows, no police appeared on the scene.

Notwithstanding this occurrence, police failed to appear on the following three days during which the rowdies grew bolder and actually invaded the premises, throwing furniture out of windows and using axes to smash the interior.

REAL ESTATE BOARD BLAMED FOR MANY WOES OF NEGROES; TO HOLD HEARING THIS WEEK

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 2.—Special interest is keen this week in the outcome of a case, scheduled for Judge Oakley's division of the St. Louis Circuit court, based on an effort to obtain an injunction forbidding Negroes to own or move into a house formerly occupied by Mrs. Connor, white, in the double block of 4200-4200W Evans avenue.

Representing the interests of the Now, Evans avenue, alone, is The Forum, charged that the purchasers of the property from restricted. The whole story of Real Estate Exchange is responsible for the high rents the Negroes are forced to pay; that the change controls the boundaries of the district in which the Negroes prominent roles as attorneys in of the city reside is clearly shown the successful Vashon School site in this letter dated December 15, 1937, and sent out by Eugene D. Ruth, Jr., president; H. A. O'Rourke secretary and Clarence C. Lang, that, in forbidding Negroes to own executive secretary, to the members of the Exchange:

FIRST INJUNCTION FILED LAST AUGUST

The case had its inception last spring when Mrs. Connor sold her property to Negroes in the face of alleged restrictions forbidding property owners on Evans to sell, lease or rent property to Negroes. Since that time, three Negro families have moved into the double block on Evans. The first injunction case was filed last August.

For many years, property on Page and Evans, a block apart, have been restricted. Page was considered one of the main arteries between the suburbs, the residential section and the downtown area.

The two streets, which practically split the so-called Negro section of St. Louis in twain, remained white in spite of all efforts to get whites to sell or rent to Negroes.

Then, in December, 1937, by a vote taken the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange was officially notified that the group had voted to remove the restrictions on sales to Negroes but pointed out that the restrictions on Evans avenue still remained. This action came after a number of white property owners on Page avenue had sold to Negroes.

LETTER SHOWS HOW BOUNDARIES ARE SET

"To All Active Members:

In the matter of your referendum, which closed at 5 p. m., Wednesday, December 15, 1937, on the question of approving or disapproving the removal of the Exchange's restriction on its members renting, leasing or selling to Negroes, property on either side of Page boulevard in the 4200, 4200W and 4300 blocks, this will certify that the vote was:

"Approving 134
"Disapproving 23

"Therefore, by your action, you have made available to the active members of the Exchange, the renting, leasing or selling of property to Negroes on either side of Page boulevard in the 4200, 4200W and 4300 blocks.

"Please make this change on the map previously furnished to you by the Exchange showing the boundaries of our colored zones.

"You are reminded that the RESTRICTION AGAINST COLORED occupancy or ownership still holds good on all other property on Page boulevard, also that you are not permitted to rent or sell to Negroes on Evans avenue."

Recently, in a series of registered letters sent to officials of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, officers of the Negro Forum, a local organization, made a number of charges against the white organization.

EXCHANGE RESPONSIBLE FOR NEGRO'S HIGH RENTS

Restriction Case Under Advisement

Judge Oakley took under advisement the Evans Ave. restriction case which was argued before him during the week. The question involved the right of Negroes to live on Evans avenue in the so-called restricted blocks made so by covenant deeds.

Ten days will be given for each side to file briefs. The defendants were represented by former Judge George L. Vaughn and Attorney Robert L. Witherspoon.

It is also charged by the Forum that the Real Estate Exchange is largely responsible for the poor economic status of Negroes and that the Exchange is likewise responsible for the moral detriment of Negroes who live east of Grand in tenements and dilapidated buildings.

The Forum letters also assert that Jews compose more than 75 per cent of the membership of the Exchange and that vote for certain measures similar to those by which Jews are being persecuted in Europe. It is also cited that Jews own 80 per cent of the property east of Grand, property mostly occupied by Negroes and that they deliberately fix the boundaries of the so-called Negro districts in order that they might collect exorbitant rentals at the expense of a group of people that can move nowhere else.

So far, no serious incidents have been reported from the removal of Negroes into so-called restricted areas other than a few scattered cases in which window glasses have been shattered. At the present time, white and colored families are living peaceably side by side on Page. No trouble has been reported on Evans.

RIGHT TO RENT TO NEGROES
UPHELD

ST. LOUIS, MO., - July 6 - (Special)

Brought back to the St. Louis Court

of Appeals for the second time, the right of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Herdt, white, to lease residential property at 3019-21 Vine Grove Avenue to

Negroes was upheld by the St. Louis Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down Wednesday, June 28, affirming the action of Circuit Judge Wm. S. Connor who in 1936 denied an injunction to prevent Negroes from occupying the premises.

It was on Monday, May 1st, that the Court of Appeals held that residential restrictions in effect in that section through an agreement signed by white property owners on Vine Grove in 1924 were enforceable. This action reversed the ruling of Judge Connor in 1938 when he denied an injunction sought by Edward M. Thornhill and Arthur C. Hoehn, officials of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and Trustee of the group of white property owners on Vine Grove to prevent Negroes from living on Vine Grove.

Attorney Albert Hausmann, representing Mr. and Mrs. Herdt, immediately filed a motion for a new trial.

Judge Connor pointed out that the property adjoining the Herdt home, purchased from Joseph Weber, one of the original signers of the infamous pact of 1924, and now rented by Negroes and that property across the Street, also restricted, was and had been rented to Negroes without any objection on the part of the white property owners signing the restrictive papers.

Courier

7-8-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUMOR WHITES OPPOSE HOME SITE OF SINGER

Woman's Letter Suggests K.K.K. Help To Stop N.J. Negotiation

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.,
June 30 — (UNP)—Pleasant-
ville is anything but what its
name implies if current ru-
mors and reported efforts to
revive Ku Klux Klan activities are
to be believed.

The latest instance of unpleasant-
ness in Pleasantville concerns the
reaction of local citizens who plan
to prevent Marian Anderson, inter-
nationally famous contralto, from
buying property here as a home
for her mother.

One citizen, Miss Dorcus Dawson
is credited with having written a
bitter letter to a local publication
asking why the Klan organization
did nothing to prevent Marian
Anderson from purchasing the pro-
posed Stebbins and Collins prop-
erty on Dougherty road here.

In a biting tone the letter re-
vealed she strenuously objected to
the singer living among white
people.

On publication of the Dawson
letter, it was reported, a petition
was being circulated among white
citizens for the purpose of block-
ing any attempt of the singer to
buy the proposed site for a home
for her mother.

Ted Quinn, white, who lives on
Dougherty road, when questioned
about his stand on the matter stated,
he had heard reports of the petition
being circulated, but had not been
approached by anyone regarding it.

"I would have no objection to
Miss Anderson living on the same
street with me," Quinn stated to a
reporter.

Another white citizen voiced his
sentiments by saying, "If she has
the money, I don't see why anyone
should stop her from buying the
property." Despite protests, how-
ever, it has been reported that the
deal is approximately closed.

Word "Colored" Termed Insult On Real Estate Announcements

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.—Discrimination took a body blow in the courts when Justice Henry G. Wenzel, Jr., granted an injunction to the Addisleigh Park Homes, Inc., against Mr. and Mrs. George Bouchey, 111-66 179th street, this village, restraining the couple from erecting a sign in front of their house which read "Will Sell Or Rent To Colored."

Wenzel stated in his Supreme Court decision that the sign constituted an affront in that it implied the inferiority or undesirability of Negroes.

Applying for the restraining order, the Addisleigh Park Homes stated that Mr. and Mrs. Bouchey purchased the home from the company last January for \$5,500. Last month, the company contended, the couple demanded their money back. When their demand was refused, it was charged, they put up the sign for spitework in an attempt to force the firm to meet their demand.

At a hearing April 6, the couple told the court no malice was intended. Mrs. Bouchey said she and her husband were merely trying to sell their home. In their defense, they pointed out that Negroes lived three blocks away from the location.

After the development, the jurist concluded that the sign had been erected in an attempt to coerce the firm. His decision said in part:

"It is true that the defendants may sell or lease their property to whom they please, regardless of color, race or religion. The fact that this sign was erected for an ulterior motive is insufficient to enjoin the act of which the plaintiff complains."

However, there centers into the controversy a question of public policy and the maintenance of civil rights and dignity of a large and respected element of our citizenry, for the verbiage of the sign does violence to the principles of racial equality, carrying with it, as it does, when used for the present purposes, an implication of inferiority or undesirability of the colored people, which they have every right to resent."

Taking notice of the fact that the home of the Bouchays was stoned last summer, the judge said they could not very well lay "these depredations" at the door of the plaintiffs.

"There is no proof that this may not have been done by neighbors or righteously indignant colored people," he continued. "It is indicative, however, if only in slight degree of the serious consequences which might have followed the selfish and inconsiderate actions of the plaintiffs."

Negro real estate brokers predicted the St. Albans decision would have far-reaching effects on the customary advertising technique of white brokers and property owners which specifies certain property "for colored."

NEGROES INVADE HAMILTON TERRACE

WHITE RESISTANCE TO the spread of

the Negro population of Manhattan has suffered a complete breakdown as was evidenced last week in the advertisement in this paper announcing that two apartment buildings on Hamilton Terrace were open to Negro tenants. This was the last stronghold of those who opposed the expansion of the Negro settlement in a long time was the most exclusive neighborhood uptown.

Located in the immediate vicinity of the College of the City of New York and beginning directly in the rear of the home once occupied by Alexander Hamilton, Hamilton Terrace is only three blocks long, overlooking St. Nicholas avenue from St. James Church at 141st street to 144th street. The neighborhood is made up largely of private homes of brownstone and limestone but there are four apartment houses at the north end of the street, and for some time these have found difficulty in keeping tenants. As a result the owners have decided to open them to Negroes, who have been spreading in that direction for several years. Judging by the past, it is likely that many of the private homes in the street will be placed on sale for Negro occupancy.

There was a time when an unwritten law among the white realty interests sought to

limit the Negro population to the area from 125th street north to 155th street and east of St. Nicholas avenue but the dark area of Harlem has spread with the years until it reaches from Central Park north to 163rd street and from the Harlem River to Broadway. In this territory are some fine homes and apartment buildings. While Negroes should rejoice in the gradual breaking down of barriers against residential segregation in New York City, they should also recognize the responsibility that is theirs to disprove the oft-repeated argument that Negroes spoil a neighborhood and lower realty values.

In moving into such neighborhoods as Hamilton Terrace, we should respect its traditions and diligently see to it that it remains the same quiet and dignified street as of yore.

Negro Property Stoned By Whites

BROOKLYN, Sept. 21—Property in this city now controlled by the Harlem Consolidated Tenants league, New York, was stoned and damaged heavily this week by whites who were enraged at the prospect of losing colored neighbors.

Located not far from Brooklyn's business section, on busy Lafayette street, it was the former home of whites and had been recently renovated and decorated. There were 32 apartments in the building.

Windows in the structure were broken and signs advertising the six and seven room apartments were cut into shreds by the angry whites. Police protection has been requested by Realtor Jesse L. Vann and Resident Manager Benjamin Williams.

"BIRTH OF NATION" PRODUCER ACCUSED OF 'PREJUDICE' PLOT

David W. Griffith Charged With Threatening Realtor to Purchase Land or "I'll Sell It To Colored People."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—David Wark Griffith, the pioneer movie producer who made a fortune from his Negro-baiting film, "The Birth of a Nation," was accused in Supreme Court here this week of attempting to recoup his fortune by cashing in by and their associates be forced again on race prejudice. to return his \$68,000 because of

Griffith and a former Congress- the alleged plot.
man, Woodson R. Oglesby, were Supreme Court Justice Graham charged by a former business as- Witschief reserved decision on the sociate with forcing residents of Andrews motion to enjoin collec- the fashionable Edgewater Point tion on notes he had given for purchase of the property.
section at Mamaroneck to pur- Both Griffith and former Con- chase his property there at an gressman Oglesby denied the al- exorbitant price on the threat leged Father Divine plot and ac- of selling it to Father Divine for cused Andrews of making the a "heaven." charge because he was unable to pay the \$5,000 note.

According to papers filed here by Neal R. Andrews, a white realtor, Griffith, Oglesby and seven other associates forced Andrews to purchase part of a thirty-two acre estate for \$68,000 "by threatening to sell otherwise to undesirable people—to colored people," in 1935.

RENEWS THREAT

Two years later, Andrews charged, Griffith again used the Father Divine threat and forced him to buy what he thought was all the remaining estate. Then last spring, the realtor stated, the producer tried the dodge for the third time and attempted to make him buy a plot which he and his business associates had retained.

When Andrews refused to purchase the last plot, George F. Reid, his counsel, charged, Griffith and his associates then had a dummy titleholder sell the plot to a woman living in Harlem, using a Negro lawyer and a Negro realtor in the transaction.

"It was not a real sale at all," Attorney Reid charged. "This deed was placed on record for the sole purpose of defrauding my client."

DENIES CHARGES

The Andrews charges were contained in a countersuit to one filed by George H. Wilson, of New York, against Satan's Toe, Inc., a real estate concern founded by Andrews. Wilson was seeking to collect \$5,000 due on a note for purchase of land on Edgewater Point. In fighting the \$5,000 plea, Andrews asked that Griffith, Ogles-

SEGREGATION- 1939

A Program of Dynamite

We haven't as yet heard of any Jews in Germany being bombed, in attempt to move them out from Hitlerites. It remained for such an inhuman, atrocious program to be formulated by white people in Oklahoma City against the blacks. It is in the land of the free and the home of the brave that mob law reigns.

Sometimes we wonder how it is that folk will shout about the mote in the other fellow's eye, seemingly not observing the beam in their own. Here we are in Oklahoma City in this year of Our Lord, 1939, with cowardly whites placing dynamite under the bed of two innocent, helpless black girls. The spirit of murder stalks the streets, with agencies of government apparently taking no action against those who perpetrate such crimes. We predict now: no one will be arrested for the bombing on East Sixth Street. It will be another case of deciding as always when the mob acts: "The crime was committed by parties unknown."

We wonder, in the realm of morality, whether there is anything the recently impaneled grand jury should probe more than this brutal attempt to kill. We have been indicting and convicting a lot of people because of their theivish guilt, but it is also set up in the Ten Commandments "Thou shalt not kill."

Negro are citizens of this community. They have as much right to live in this city and have freedom of movement as anyone else in Oklahoma's capital city. In spite of this fact Negroes, for the past fifteen years, have been forced to battle against a vicious self-styled improvement association which has fomented every type of race strife, without molestation by constituted government.

In 1923 this vicious organization sought to prevent Negroes' moving into the 200 block on East Second Street. This writer and Dr. A. P. Bethel had to make a bond of William Floyd several times in one day, because, under the guise of a segregation ordinance, this man was arrested each time he entered the home he had purchased in the Northwest corner of Central and Second. John H. Cottrell later invalidated that ordinance and a few months later whites dynamited a residence at Fourth and Geary, at that time occupied by Mrs. Beulah Maxwell, a courageous black woman, who remained in the home following the murderous blast of cowardly residents of that community. No one was arrested on this occasion. The authorities have never been able to locate the whites who committed the crime.

In 1934 Negroes went into court and defeated another segregation ordinance. This time in the state supreme court, which forever blasts the hopes of un-American whites who ignore constitutional processes and seek to enforce the dictatorship of individualism. Shortly following this another attempt was made to dynamite a Negro's home on East Eighth Street. Again no one was arrested.

In the meantime city authorities have refused to work out any plan or program by which the Negro population may expand in undeveloped territory. In every section of

the city where Negroes reside, four blacks live where only one should be housed. Quite recently a Negro took his hard-earned money and purchased an addition where Negroes may develop a section away from white neighborhoods. One would assume that city government and every agency among white people would welcome this movement. On the other hand no sympathetic cooperation has been given. This man has had to pay thousands of dollars for the extension of water, lights and gas. He has received no assistance in securing federal loans under FHA, and in every way there is evidence of hampering influences.

Whenever the question is raised regarding housing the only ones offering a murmur are a few politicians seeking to make capital out of the situation, or a few selfish realtors who refuse to make a move until they feel they have a stranglehold on whatever new program adopted. No one seems to recognize the fact that 20,000 Negroes are in the city; that they have a right to be here, and that something tangible and worthy should be worked out for them. No one seems to have a program other than one wrapped up in dynamite.

Through all of this difficulty and travail there has not been a single instance where Negroes of Oklahoma City have attempted to visit violence upon white people. Negroes have in every instance resorted to judicial processes. Both the federal and state courts have said that residential segregation is in violation of the constitution. In this day and hour when the democratic form of government is being weighed in the balances, we wonder whether or not our white folk in Oklahoma City realize that in their attitude towards minority groups, they offer justification for other cultures to demand recognition?

Whites Bomb Citizen's Home In Oklahoma City

By CLARENCE POLLARD

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.,

to provide for construction of new houses on vacant sites in the strictly Race area will be presented to the committee when it meets this week, according to the chairman.

July 7—In what is believed to be an attempt to halt the northward advance of members of the Race in this city, a newly purchased home was dynamited Thursday morning. It was the fourth to be blown up in this area within recent months.

The blast tore a hole in the west wall of the two-story frame house; broke the windows and tore up the flooring on the first floor; and blew the boards more than 30 feet across the street. Fortunately, the owners had not yet moved in and no one was injured.

Although the blast occurred about 2 a.m., no report of the disaster was received at the sheriff's office until shortly before noon. The investigation by deputy sheriffs revealed no clues and no evidence was obtained from neighbors.

Cap Jefferson, Race real estate agent, had sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Branch Bruce Jefferson. All the other houses in the block with the exception of one, are occupied by white families. The block is said to be restricted to white residents by a contract signed by more than half of the property owners in 1930.

File Suit

Bert M. Low, one of the residents in the block, filed suit in district court following the bombing. The defendants are Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, A. Mr. Jefferson, who served as real estate agent for them; D. L. Land, former owner; W. A. Voight, who allegedly acted as agent for land, and the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which has a mortgage on the house.

Low claimed that Race residents were specifically banned by plat restrictions filed in 1909 and by property owner contracts filed with the county clerk July 14, 1926. Besides his charge of the plat and contract violations, Low alleged that the threat of having a Race family move into the neighborhood has depreciated the value of his own property by \$2,000. He asked that sum for damages.

Housing Committee Called

A committee composed of both races has been working for several months seeking a solution of the housing problem. A new proposal

White Church To Move Away From Negro Section

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26—Ac-
cording to reports recently made
in this city, the Grace Episcopal
Church (white) has arranged to
sell its beautiful and costly build-
ing to a Negro congregation, be-
cause this fashionable group of
Christians found out that the gov-
ernment's slum clearance project
to benefit the colored citizens, will
be too close to this church and
congregation.

However, the Negro church, St.
John's will benefit by the retreat
of the Grace members from this
area. They get the better church
for the price the government al-
lows St. John's for their property
in the condemned area.

MOB DESTROYS HOME TO KEEP DALLAS CITIZENS FIGHT SALE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT 'PURE' OF HOMES FOR HOUSING PROJECT

9-1-39
Five Hundred Texas Whites Break Down Fences, Smash in Windows and Doors, Destroy Furniture, to Warn Man Negroes Must Not Move into Exclusive Section.

By O. J. CANSLER
Staff Correspondent

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 29—Mob violence reared its ugly head in Fort Worth's fashionable southside last Monday night. When most of the Negro Texans were celebrating Juneteenth for what it is supposed to mean to them, Otis Flake, employee of a local railroad company, was forced to flee with his family when a mob of approximately five hundred white "citizens" surrounded his home and began breaking down fences, windows and doors, finally entering and dragging all furniture and personal belongings into the streets, completely destroying the victim's possessions.

OFFICERS FAIL TO QUELL MOB

Officers, reported to consist of ten police cars, three cruisers; cars from the State Highway Department and the Sheriff's office, arrived on the scene before the mob entered the home.

Flake was cautioned, so report goes, against using firearms as the mob had threatened to "get every n—r in Fort Worth if one shot was fired," but was promised body protection.

However, when Flake's family became hysterical, the frightened man fled from the rear door. Lieutenant Bishop is said to have attempted to quell the mob, but could not make himself heard. The officers, it appeared, could not mobilize their forces before the rioters entered the home and wrought complete devastation.

WHITE PEOPLE FEUD AMONG THEMSELVES

Monday night's outburst, this writer found from investigation, was the culmination of several months' unrest due to the fact that some white property-owners objected to the possible encroachment of Negroes in the vicinity. Others remained fair-minded, but brought down criticism and bodily danger upon themselves and their families because of their attitude.

The City Council was invaded

we can stay here for almost nothing."

A little Catholic church in the neighborhood failed to influence the mobsters, and it is believed that some of its parishioners swelled the crowd.

Speculation is adrift as to the redress (if any) that Flake may expect. According to Texas laws, no insurance company will protect a home against rioters. Neither the city nor the county admits liability. If and when the rioters are identified, they can be held accountable and maybe damages collected. In most cases this law is never carried out, as very seldom are the culprits identified.

In this case, however, the three men standing ahead in the movement, whether they were with the mob or not, are known.

From good authority, it was learned that one of the men was at one time confined in a mental institution and was subsequently given into the custody of his wife, and is now living on a pension from the Government.

It is a fact that in Fort Worth one finds more paved streets and fine homes for Negroes—the finest high school in the country—a better recreation program—more churches—less vice problems—than in any other Texas city—yet remembering the paradox of the South—one says rightfully—"ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN HERE."

By FRITZ CANSLER

DALLAS, Aug. 31—(ANP)—In spite of powerful influences arrayed against the proposition, the federal housing authority is going forward with the location selected for the \$1,500,000 "clearance" project, planned for North Dallas. A survey was made some time ago upon which the government agents based their decision as to location, and they claim that the best possible selection has been made in view of all circumstances.

The area apparently doomed to complete razing under the plan is one of the oldest communities owned and occupied by Dallas citizens. In addition to a number of unpaved streets and alleys and small inadequate houses, the section likewise contains a large number of the better homes of many of Dallas' pioneer citizens, many of whom are bitterly and unalterably opposed to giving up their homes. Many have declared, "My home is not for sale at any price, and I shall resist to the end any effort on the part of the housing authority to acquire it for demolition."

Whites Support Owners

Prominent white citizens have come to the support of the owners who are refusing to sell their property, and have expressed themselves as outraged over the proposal to construct the houses in the section which has been named. A columnist for a leading Dallas daily has written a number of articles in which he rebukes in scathing language the move to oust old citizens and property owners from their well kept properties, substituting what he calls ill-placed and inadequate housing units, without sufficient space for recreation, playgrounds and garden spots, to which he declares, those expected to rent these quarters are accustomed, and to which he believes they are entitled.

In a ringing and militant statement recently, the columnist declared: "Dallas is not Harlem, and

Dallas Negroes have neither the desire nor the necessity for crowding and congestion. With vast areas of unoccupied space to be had here for the asking, the government agents and the New Dealers are imposing Harlem conditions on Dallas Negroes who don't want them, and who will not be happy if they are imposed."

Dallas Negroes themselves are not a unit in their opinion of the move, and thoughtful men and women are found on both sides of the controversy. In the meantime, signatures are being taken from those willing to sell and those who feel that resistance is unavailing. Condemnation proceedings are in process to acquire other properties, and the announcement has been made by officials of the authority that construction will begin about Sept

AGITATION STARTED BY KU KLUX KLAN

Call
Whites in South Dallas Object to Negro Residents

9-15-39
DALLAS.—A united response to the Ku Klux Klan was made by white citizens in the South Dallas area here last week when approximately 1,000 of the residents in this area answered a call of the Fiery Cross, publication of the KKK, to attend a large mass meeting.

An unidentified white man had distributed the issues of the Fiery Cross calling the residents of this district together for the purpose of organizing a united front against the Negro dwellers in this district.

The Rev. John G. Moore, white, pastor of the Colonial Baptist church, acted as chairman of the group and meeting which was largely devoted to the signing of contracts by property owners in this district that they would not sell, rent or lease their property to Negroes.

According to the Rev. Moore: "The Negroes have made their boasts that in two years time they will have this very school (the Ascher Silberstein school where the meeting was held) for their own and Exline park as well.

"They have moved in on several streets and these contracts which are being signed have been advised by City Attorney Kucera and will stand up in court and provide the only way we can handle the Negro situation."

E. L. Miller, white, who formerly lived at 2647 Lobdell, said that Negroes moved in back of him and next door and that he had moved out of his home that he had lived in for 14 years.

Some of the white home renters present went so far as to state that they would ask the Negro residents on their property to move and would not in the future rent to Negroes.

Another meeting of the anti-Negro South Dallas movement will be held this Friday night to determine what future plans need be made.

The crowded residential areas for Negroes in Dallas have been responsible for the spreading out of Negro residents in South Dallas but until this movement was started by the Ku Klux Klan there has been no noticeable ill-feeling existing between the whites and Negroes in that area.

It is doubtful that this present movement will gain momentum to the point that any serious crisis will develop from the situation.

WHITE RESIDENTS OBJECT TO NEGROES OCCUPYING HOMES, CHURCH IN 'RESTRICTED' ZONE

Approximately 150 Meet in School House to Devise Means of Evicting Negro Property Owners

DALLAS.—Appeals to mob psychology and threats of mob violence were heard at the Ascher Silberstein school last Friday night at a meeting of approximately 150 South Dallas white property owners determined, legally or illegally to "keep the Negro in his place."

Paced by the Rev. John G. Moore who discussed the possibility of building a stone wall to segregate Negroes from whites, speakers expressed indignation because Negroes sought to move from slum areas into better districts.

"Old-timers had a way of taking care of situations when the law was a little lame," said one Mr. Slaughter, "and Negroes became good when the Klan got after them."

Crux of the whole thing is the alleged encroachment of Negroes into the South Dallas district. Two Negro families already occupy homes on the south side of Eugene street and efforts to build a church at Oakland and McDermott are being exerted by Negroes. Whites seek to establish a definite boundary line between homes owned by Negroes and those occupied by whites.

M. V. Vines was named chairman of a committee to arrange for the removal of the two Negro families from the south side of Eugene street in carrying out a plan to keep Negroes in the north side of the street.

The meeting voted opposition to the Negro church being permitted in the location Negroes desired, and J. J. Simmons and former County Commissioner J. W. Slaughter, directors of Oakland cemetery and Roger Tennant, president of the Oakland Cemetery Lot Owners association, protested against what was termed "Negro encroachment" in that section.

Those attending the meeting signed a petition to the city council requesting that a building permit for the church be denied. Whites can move from that district to avoid living near Negroes one speaker said, adding that 19,000 whites buried in the cemetery would be surrounded by Negroes in a few years if the Negro church were built.

Simmons predicted trouble if the Negro church is built. Saying he is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, he added that he agreed heartily with one of its tenets, that of keeping the Negro in his place. Those attending the meeting vigorously applauded when Simmons said he favored "some way of putting the Negro in his place," if necessary. He proudly referred to the victories won over "smart Negroes" by the outlawed Klan and suggested that extra-legal measures be exerted if necessary, to enforce discrimination.

The idea of the stone wall to be constructed separating Negroes from whites was sanctioned by a majority until expense was considered. Then it was decided that the stone wall was "impractical." The wall would have been built in the 2600 block between Eugene and Lobdell as a dividing line.

Speaking of one Negro who expressed determination to live in his home, M. V. Vines, chairman of a committee to move the two Negro families in the "white district," said "that Negro is dangerous and we've got to get him out some way." One white lady suggested that the committee "be made big enough to handle the situation."

Another meeting on the "Negro encroachment problem" will be held Saturday night.

White and Negro Citizens of Salt Lake City Protest Segregation

Mansar City, Mo.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—White and Negro citizens appeared before the city commissioners here last week to protest against any segregation in Salt Lake City based upon racial or cultural differences.

The occasion was the presentation of a petition signed by 100 citizens asking for the closing of a club at Seventh South and Second East streets and requesting that official steps be taken to halt the influx of Negroes within the area bounded by Fifth South, Ninth South, Main and Fifth East streets.

After a hearing, the commissioners referred the matter to the legal department for study.

Among the white persons appearing at the hearing to protest against segregation were Miss Helen L. Dennis, chairman of the executive committee, Utah Conference for Human Relations; Hector H. Lee of the University of Utah department of English, and E. R. Smith, of the university anthropology and sociology department.

PROPERTY DISPUTE REVEALS PLOT TO SEGREGATE JAPANESE AND NEGROES

C. O. Meyers Would Buy Property On 30th Ave. To Prohibit Rental to Japanese or Negroes

A neighborhood property dispute which was aired in the superior court on September 7, has been renewed with new revelations as to why C. O. Meyers is determined to gain possession of the property at 304 30th Avenue S. The

gain ownership of the property, while Meyers is trying to purchase the house and lot from the county. Mrs. Knox, in a radio address, appealed to the public to protest the Superior Court's ruling to nullify her agreement with the city to purchase the property. This agreement, she said, is in keeping with the city's policy of enabling former owners of property on which delinquent taxes are due to regain ownership of their property.

Meyers' efforts to establish a segregated neighborhood is similar to other attempts which failed. Some time ago the Superior Court nullified a real estate contract which contained discriminatory clauses. The Meyers' incident is the first attempt to segregate Negroes and Japanese to crop up since. The Knox case was reviewed in court as we go to press.

property formerly belonged to Mrs. Marion Knox who lost it because of non-payment of taxes last January. The new angle to the dispute was discovered within the pages of a letter which Meyers wrote to City Treasurer H. L. Collier, August 16. Meyers' letter was to the effect that the property should be sold to him in the interest of safeguarding real estate values in the neighborhood. Part of the letter states: "I want to buy lot 1 in order that I might control the situation as to who lives there and the care they take of the premises. Without such ownership I can, of course, have no control of how the yard is kept up and can have no assurance that the place might not later be rented or sold to Japanese or Negroes or the like and while I have nothing against such people in a general way, I am thinking of the effect on our property and the desirability of our home as a place to live for my family. In addition to my wife, I have a daughter of college age who is attending the university here. When our friends and our daughter's friends visit us it is not at all pleasant to have them see the immediate surroundings in which we live. You can realize that under the circumstances the control of this adjoining lot becomes a very important matter to my whole family."

Mrs. Knox is attempting to re-